Congressolations

WASHINGTON SENTINEL

BY BEVERLEY TUCKER, Ward's Building, near the Capitol, CITY OF WASHINGTON.

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PROSPECTUS

"WASHINGTON SENTINEL." PROPOSE to publish in the city of Washington, in September, a political newspaper, under the name of the WASHINGTON SENTINEL.

NEL.

In doing so, it is proper I should make known the principles it will maintain, and the policy it will advocate.

It will apport cordially and earnestly the principles of the Democratic party of the United States. It does not propose to be the organ of any Department of the Government, except in so far as an independent maintenance of the doctrines of that party represent its opinions and express its arty may represent its opinions and express its

It will not be ambitious to commend itself to the people by a blind flattery of their rulers. It will seek public support by the bold avowal of the sentiments which are common to the genuine Democracy of the Union, and by the condemnation of all such as may conflict with them, from whatever quarter they may come. It will seek to be (and it will endeavor to deserve the title) the organ of the Democratic party of the United States.

States.

The Sentinel will maintain, as a fundamental truth of that great perty, that the States formed the Union between them by the ratification of the Country of the Co Union between them by the ratification of the Constitution as a compact; by which, also, they created the Federal Government, and delegated to it, as their common agent, the powers expressly specified in it, with an explicit reservation of all others to the States, or to their separate governments. The exercise of any powers beyond these thus delegated, is, therefore, an usurpation of the reserved authority of the States by the agent of their own creation.

The SENTINEL will uphold and defend the Union

The Sentinel will uphold and defend the Union upon the basis of the rights of the States—under the Constitution—and thus by sedulously guarding the latter, it will the more effectually strengthen and perpetuate the former.

With regard to the exercise of the powers of the Federal Government, the Sentinel will take as the principles of its action, that Congress shall exercise no power which has not been delegated by the Constitution, according to a strict and fair interpretation of its language and spirit; and that it shall not seek to attain indirectly an object through the exercise of constitutional power, for the direct attainment of which it has no delegation of power. In other words, all powers exercised must be clearly granted, and all granted powers must be used for no purpose, except such as is clearly intended by the Constitution.

In respect to the internal administration of the Government, the Sentinel west.

Government, the Sentinel will sustain the settled policy of the Democratic party. It will labor to inculcate this cardinal doctrine of Democratic internal policy:—that this Government will best promote the freedom and prosperity of the people of the States, by being less ambitious to exercise power, and more anxious to preserve liberty; and by leaving to the individual States the management of all their domestic concerns—while it contents itself with guarding the confederacy from external violence, and directing the foreign policy of the country to the promotion of the common interests, and defence of the common rights, and honor of the States composing it. ent, the SENTINEL will sustain the settled

interests, and defence of the common rights, and honor of the States composing it.

The Sentinel will advocate such a progressive foreign policy as will suit itself to the exigencies, and correspond with the expanding interests of the country. That policy should be energetic and decided; but should temper firmness with liberality, and make its highest ends consist with the strictest principles of justice. The real interests of the country, upon each occasion demanding attention, will be its guide in the course the Sentinel will pursue.

pursue.

The national policy of the world in this age is essentially aggressive. In the growing sense of weakness of some of the nations of the Old World, and the ambitious restlessness of others, a common motive to colonial extension has developed itself.

Our settled determination to repel interference from abroad with our domestic concerns, will prompt us to avoid it in the affairs of other counpeace should be threatened, our security endangered, or our interests invaded. For when the selfish interests of other nations prompt a foreign or colonial policy which infringes upon our rights, and places in the pathway of our commerce a dangerous and unfriendly rival, such a policy must be resisted by remonstrance, and, if need be, by Our foreign policy should, indeed, be defensive

but to be properly defensive, it must sometimes be apparently aggressive. Our administration should be vigilant, watchful, and energetic. The world apparently aggressive. Our administration should be vigilant, watchful, and energetic. The world is full of important movements, commercial and political, deeply concerning American trade and American power. It is time we had an American foreign policy. We must have it. We cannot avoid it if we would. We have larger interests, and a greater stake in the world and its destiny, than every other people. We occupy the best portion of a continent, with no neighbors but a colony, and a worn-out, anarchical despotism. We are the only people whose own land, without colonial dependencies, is washed by the two great oceans of the world. Our agricultural productions are more varied and more essential to civilized life, and to human progress—our mineral and manufacturing resources more vast—our facilities and capacity for internal and foreign commerce more extended than those of any other people living under one government. A continent, to a great extent, unexplored and exhaustless in its yet hidden wealth, is at our feet. European trade seeks the great East through avenues which are at our doors, or must be made through our own limits. Europe, Asia, Africa, and the isles of the sea, lying all around us, look to us as the rising power, through the aggrety of whose example, and ever widening and Africa, and the isles of the sea, lying all around us, look to us as the rising power, through the agency of whose example, and ever widening and extending, though peaceful influences, the blessings of liberty, civilization, and religion, are destined to triumph over the barbarism and superstition of the millions of the world. And shall such a people refuse to lay hold upon their destiny, and act upon the high mission to which it is called? A mission so full of hope, though so laden with responsibility, which, if properly directed, must make our confederacy the harbinger of peace to the world, as well as the peaceful arbiter of its destiny.

lestiny.

The Sentinel will, therefore, advocate a bold and earnest fureign policy, such as the condition of the country demands; but it will advocate it under the flag of the country—nowhere else. Its foreign policy must be consistent with the spotless honor and unimpeachable good faith of the country. To be respectable at home and abroad, and to be great be respectable at home and abroad, and to be great in the eyes of the world, it must ask for nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing that is wrong. It must be liberal and magnanimous to the rights of others, and firm and immoveable in insisting on its own. It must, in fine, be true to its own interests, rights, and honor—it cannot then be false to those of other nations.

Such then, is the chart by which we shall be guided. Independent and free, we shall endeavor to be honest and truthful. The true friends of democratic principles we shall cordially support and defend. Its enemies in the field or in ambush we shall oppose, and on all proper occasions denounce.

we shall oppose, and on all proper occasions denounce.

To our future brethren of the press we extend the hand of friendly greeting. The Sentinel is the rival of no press of its own party—the personal enemy of none of the other.

The pressat Democratic Administration has our best wishes for its success in the establishment of the great principles upon which it came into power; and in its honest labors to attain such an end it will find the Sentinel labors to attain such an end it will find the Sentinel labors to attain such an end it will find the Tri-weekly, \$5 a year to single subscribers, and to clubs or persons subscribing for 5 or more copies, at the rate of \$3 a year. For the Weekly, \$2 a year to single subscribers, and to clubs or persons subscribing for five or more copies, at the rate of \$1 50 a year; in all cases payment to be made in advance.

nt the rate of \$1.00 a year; in all cases payment to be made in advance.

All communications should be post paid, and addressed to Beverly Tucker.

**Editors throughout the country are requested to copy the above Prospectus, and send us a copy of their paper, who shall receive in return a copy of ours.

BEVERLEY TUCKER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1853.

CHESAPEAKE and Ohio Canal Stock
wanted by PETER A. KELLER
Opposite the Treasury.

WASHINGTON SENTINEL.

VOL. 1.

DAILY.

NO. 18.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1853.

Educational.

Columbian College, Washington, D. C. The collegiate year of this institution will here-after consist of one continuous session, begin-aing on the last Wednesday in September, and closing on the last Wednesday in June, on which day the annual commencement for conferring de-grees will be held.

The ensuing session will open on the 28th of

same.

The number of officers and instructors has lately been increased, and others will be added as the wants of the several departments may require.

Measures are in progress for filling immediately the chair of chemistry, geology, mineralogy, and botany in a manner that will add greatly to the interest and profit of those studies.

matical education.

Boarding pupils will be received under the immediate care and direction of the principal, and at about the same expense as regular college stu-

dents.

The buildings have recently undergone thorough repairs, and the grounds are being laid out and improved in a manner that will add much to the convenience and attractiveness of its already beauti-

strong inducements as it now does to young men who desire to obtain a thorough and liberal educa-tion.

J. S. BACON,

three instalments in advance (Rents without the precints, something

Matriculation fee, \$15; contingent depo-

Chairman of the Faculty. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HAMPsixteenth annual course of lectures will commence on Monday, the 19th day of October, 1853,
and continue until the 1st of the ensuing March.
The commencement for conferring degrees will be held about the middle of March.
R. L. Bohannan, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
L. W. Chamberlayne, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

nd Pharmacy. Chas. Bell Gibson, M. D., Prof. of Surgery and

Physiology.
David H. Tucker, M. D., Prof. of Theory and

The study of practical anatomy may be prose-

Clinical lectures are regularly given at the college infirmary and Richmond almshouse. The infirmary, under the same roof with the college, and subject to the entire control of the faculty, is at all times well filled with medical and surgical cases, and furnishes peculiar facilities for clinical instruction. Many surgical operations are performed in presence of the class; and the students, being freely admitted to the wards, enjoy, under the guidance of the professors, unusual opportunities for becoming familiar with the symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment of disease.

Expenses.—Matriculation fee, \$5. Professors' tees, \$100. Demonstrator's fee, \$10. Graduation fee, \$25.

The price of board, including fuel, lightend servants attendance, is usually \$3 or \$3\frac{1}{2} pe Sep 29-tf Dean of the Faculty.

Pennsylvania avenue, south side, between 6th ad 7th streets, opposite Brown's Hotel. Furnished Rooms to rent at that place.

BROWN'S MARBLE HOTEL,

WASHINGTON CITY. T. P. BROWN.

MNE PARLOR GRATES, just received

Miscellaneous.

PROSPECTUS OF MEYER'S UNIVERsum.—In commencing the issue of the second
volume of the Universum, the publisher makes
his grateful acknowledgments for the kindness of
the press, and the very liberal patronage which
the public have bestowed on the first. He is
happy to say that the work has succeeded beyond
his expectation, and that he accordingly feels himself justified in bringing it out in an improved
style. It will continue to enjoy the supervision of
the same editor, who will be able to devote to it a
greater degree of care, and every effort will be
made to give interest and value to each number
that appears. The views presented in this volume
will, if possible, be more various than in the last,
and the descriptive articles more attentively
adapted to the wants and taste of the public.

Among other attractive plates which it will contain, are several of Central Americu, Australia
and China, countries just now among the most
interesting of the globe.

In order to meet a wish expressed in many
quarters, the Universum will henceforth be chiefly
devoted to views in foreign lands, while the
scenery and public edifices of this republic will
form the subject of a separate work, conducted
by the same editor, to be called The United States
Blustrated, which will soon make its appearance
in numbers, in a style of befitting elegance, but at
a price within the means of all. For that work
as well as for the Universum, the publisher hopes
for a continuance of that public lavor which he
trusts more than ever to deserve.

The Universum will be published, as before, in
twelve semi-monthly numbers, so that the second
volume will be completed in December.

All subscribers to the work, whether they
have paid in advance or not, will receive with the
last number, as a Premium Plate, a splendid engraving representing an historical subject: The Maid of
Saragossa, executed in a high style of art.

TERMS: Single copies 25 cents per number, or
\$3 per volume. General agent for Maryland,
District of Columbia, and vicinity, Mr. Jo DROSPECTUS OF MEYER'S UNIVER-

Agent for Washington
JOE SHILLINGTON,
Odeon Building, cor. 41 st. and Penn. av.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER for 1854. Twentieth volume. In issuing the prospectus of the Twentieth volume of the Southern Literary Mes-Twentieth volume of the Southern Literary Messuger, the proprietors beg to assure the public that no exertions will be remitted on their part to maintain the high character of the work, and to challenge the patronage of all who value sterling literary merit. For nineteen years, the Messenger has endeavored to reflect faithfully the southern mind, while disdaining all narrow and sectional views, and has been alone among the monthly periodicals of America, in defence of the peculiar institutions in the southern States. To this office it will still be devoted, and will be prompt to repel assaults upon the south, whether they come under the specious garb of fiction, as in "Uncle Tom's Cabia," or in the direct form of anti-slavery pumphlets. At this critical juncture, while our enemies are employing literature as their most po-

defence.

The Messenger will, as heretofore, present its readers with reviews, historical and biographical sketches, novels, tales, travels, essays, poems, critiques, and papers on the army, navy, and other national subjects.

And while the proprietors do not appeal to the course of a long list of contributors,

they may refer with pride to the following names

Prof. H. A. Washington, Geo. Frederick Holmes, Wm. M. Burwell, Rev. Skiney Dyer, Rev. M. D. Hoge, J. M. Legare, J. A. Turner, Mrs. Anna Peyre Dinnies, Col. P. St. G. Cooke, U. S. A. Miss Margaret Junkins, Prof. J. T. L. Preston, Prof. Geo. E. Dabney, M. R. H. Garnett, John B. Dabney, Rev. C. R. Vaughan,

Rev. J. C. McCabe, Dr. S. H. Dickson, Judge A. B. Meek, Charles Lanman, J. G. Baldwin, Caroline Howard, Prof. Schale De Vere, Hugh R. Pieasants, Rev. Wm. H. Foote, Rev. J. H. Bocock, W. Gillnore Street W. Gilmore Sinms, Hon. Judge B. F. Porter, Mrs. E. H. Evans, Miss Susan Archer Talley, Lucian Minor.

With a view to ensure a larger circulation of the Messen ger, the proprietors have made a reduction in the price of subscription, which is now only three dollars per annum, in advance, or four dollars if not paid before the 1st of July in any year.

CLUBS—Remitting us fifteen dollars in one letter will be entitled to six copies.

The editorial and critical department of the Mes

of John R. Thompson, esq., and will embrace copious notes on current literature and reviews of all American or foreign works of general interest and value. The editor's opinious will be always fearlessly and honestly avowed. earlessly and honestly avowed.

The business department is conducted by the ndersigned, to whom all communications of a

mess nature must be addressed,
MACFARLANE, FERGUSSON & CO,

PROSPECTUS OF DE BOW'S REmarily to the southern and western States of the
Union, including statistics of foreign and domestic
industry and enterprise. Published monthly in
New Orleans, at \$5 per annum, in advance.

20 A few complete sets of the work, thirteen
volumes, bound handsomely, (600 to 680 pages,)
are for sale at the office, New Orleans, deliverable
in any of the large cities or towns. Sep 7--tf

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, devoted to Industry, Science, and Mechanics. Published weekly at 128 Fulton street, N. Y., (Sun Buildings.) by Munn & Co.

Terms: \$2 a year; \$1 in advance, and the re-

Washington.—The Thirty-second Annual ourse of Lectures will commence on the fourth londay in October, and continue until March. Thomas Miller, M. D., Professor of Anatom

Wm. P. Johnson, M. D., Professor of Obstetes and Diseases of Women and Children. Joshua Riley, M. D., Professor of Materia Meda, Therapeutics and Hygiene.

John Fred. May, M. D., Professor of the Priniples and Practice of Surgery.
Grafton Tyler, M. D., Professor of Pathology nd Practice of Medicine.

Robert King Stone, M. D., Professor of Microsopal and Pathological Anatomy.

Lewis H. Steiner, M. D., Professor of Chemis-

y and Pharmacy. William H. Saunders, M. D., Prosector and Deonstrator.

The facilities for the prosecution of practical natomy are ample.

Like most similar institutions in Europe, the lesks from which the regular lectures are given, and the wards for clinical instructions are under he same roof.

The extensive additions to the buildings since

through the whole course without charge.
ROBERT KING STONE, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.
Office and residence corner of F and 14th sts.

Agencies and Maw Offices.

T AW NOTICE. SIDNEY S. BAXTER, AW NOTICE. SIDNEY S. BAXTER, and late attorney general of Virginia, has removed to Washington to practice law.

He will practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the courts of the District of Columbia, and attend to any professional business confided to him.

Office in Morrison's new building on 4½ street, ast of Pennsylvania avenue. REFERENCES.

Hon. J. J. Allen, Hon. Wm. Daniel, Hon. Richard Moncure, Hon. G. B. Samuels, Hon. G. H. Lee, of the Court of Appeals or To the Judges of the Circuit Courts of Virginia.

CENERAL AGENCY, Washington City, To D. C.—The subscriber offers his services to the public in the prosecution of claims before Congress or any of the Departments of the Government. Some years' experience as disbursing Agent at the Indian Department, with a general knowledge of the mode of transacting business in the offices of the Government, enables him to promise satisfaction to all who may intrust business of this character to his care.

He will also give special attention to the collection of claims against parties residing in the District of Columbia or vicinity; to negotiating loans, as well as the purchase or sale of Stocks. Real Estate, Land Warrants, \$c., \$c., or furnish information to correspondents residing at a distance, in regard to any business which may interest them at the seat of Government. Government.

Office over the Banking-House of Selden,

WITHERS & Co., to whom he refers.

JAMES J. MILLER. JAMES J. MILLER.
N. B. References of the most satisfactory character will be given to correspondents in whatever State they may reside.
Sep. 24—1m

TO THE HEIRS OF OFFICERS AND

To the heirs of officers and the Wars.—The undersigned having established a permand 1 General Agency at the seat of Government for the prosecution of claims against the Unit d States, continues to give his usual prompt atte tion to all business entrusted to his care.

If e success he has achieved in bringing about a speedy settlement of old claims placed in his hinds, justifies him in believing that he will be equally fortunate in behalf of his clients for the inture. Suspended Pension and Bounty Land cases meet with special attention, and in no case will a fee be charged, unless the claim be allowed

will a fee be charged, unless the claim be allowed and paid by the Government.

There are many representatives of deceased Naval Officers who have claims that can be established by applying to the subscriber.

ROBERT H. GALLAGHER.

References, (if necessary.)

Chubb Brothers, Bankers, Washington, D. C.;
John S. Gallagher, Esq., late Third Auditor of the
U. S. Treasury; Hon. Jackson Morton, United
States Senate; Drexell & Co., Bankers, Philadelphia; M. Judson, Esq., Banker, New Orleans;
Wright & Williams, Bankers, Erie, Pennystvania;
Maury & Morton, Bankers, Richmond, Va.; Bureoyne & Plume, Bankers, New York; Ellis & Morton, Bankers, Cincinnati, Ohio; and Johnson, Brother & Co., Bankers, Baltimore, Md.
N. B.—I have facilities for establishing service
in Wayne's War, by which all entilled to Bounty
Land, or Pension can secure the same. The difficulty heretofore in establishing the service referred to has grown out of the fact that the Department itself hus no rolls of Wayne's War.

R. H. G.

R. H. G. Washington.

Engineer, Surveyor and Draughtsman. THE SUBSCRIBER, recently draughtsman of attached to the General Land Office, and formerly

Draughts of maps, and plans of every descrip-tion prepared of railroads, public lands, and models of patents, and forwarded to any part of the Union, with any information pertaining to the above matters. Address: J. H. ADAMS, Jr. Washington, D. C. Office 15th street, 4 doors north of F. (m) 3t

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against the government, before the departments
or Congress. Procure pensions, bounty lands
extra pay, and arrearages of pay. They will attend to the buying and selling of real estate, the

enting of houses, and a general collecting busi-They will also furnish parties at a distance with such information as they may desire from the seat

REFERENCES:
Hon. Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War.
Hon. James C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy.
Nicholas Callan, President Board Common

General John M. McCalla, Attorney at Law. General John M. McCalla, Attorney at Law.
James H. Caustin.
W. C. Riddell, State Department.
Office on F street, immediately opposite Winder's
Building, Washington, D. C.
Sep 28—6mod&w.

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

RS. R. & J. HUNTER, members of the Royal College of Surgeons, late of Islington, London, have taken up their residence in Washington, for the treatment of DISEASES OF THE CHEST; comprising affections of the Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, and diseases of the Heart, to which branch of their profession they have for many years given their exclusive attention. The peculiarity of the treatment employed by Drs. H., is that the remedies employed are administered by Inhalation, in the form of RS. R. & J. HUNTER, members of the

Residence and office, 12th street, between G

GENCY AT WASHINGTON .- To A Claimants.—FRANCIS A. DICKINS con-nues to undertake the agency of claims before congress and other branches of the government, tinues to undertake the agency of claims before Congress and other branches of the government, including commissioners under treaties, and the various public offices. He will attend to pre emption and other land claims, the procuring of patents for the public lands, and procuring scrip for Virginia bounty land warrants, and the confirmation by Congress of grants and claims to lands, claims for property lost in or taken for the service of the United States; property destroyed by the Indians, or while in the possession of the United States; invalid, revolutionary, navy, widows', and half-pay pensions; claims for revolutionary services, whether for commutation, half-pay, or bounty lands; also, claims for extra and back pay, &c., of soldiers, sailors and marines; as well those against the State of Virginia, as the United States; all claims, growing out of contracts with the government, for damages sustained in consequence of the aciton or conduct of the government; and, indeed, any business before Congress or the public of fices which may require the aid of an agent or attorney. His charges will be moderate, and depending upon the amount of the claim and the extent of the service.

Mr. F. A. Dickins is known to most of those who have hear in Congress within the last few years. the service.

Mr. F. A. Dickins is known to most of those who

have been in Congress within the last few years, or who have occupied any public attention at Washington.

His office is on Fifteenth street, opposite to the Treasury Department, and next door to the Bank of the Metropolis.

All letters must be postpaid.

Sep 28—1yd (m)

Mardware, Tinmare, &c.

ASHINGTON STOVE MANUFACtory, S. E. corner of Pennsylvania avenue
and 11th st.—The subscriber begs leave to call the
attention of his many patrons and the public generally to his very large and carefully selected
stock, comprising, in part, the following:
The Invincible Cook, Tubular Oven, for coal or
wood, which requires only to be seen to be appreciated. It is decidedly the very best operator
and economizer out. References to some three
hundred sold, within the last sixteen months, will
be given.

Black Diamond, for bituminous or anthracite

Invincible Range, Tubular Ovens, which,

ose or open front. Home Air-tight, two-story, close or open front. Revere Air-tight.

Star Air-tight. Boston Air-tight. Russia Iron Air-tight, east top and bottom plat PARLOR COAL STOVES:-

Open Franklins Coal Franklins. Coal Franklins. Star Franklins. Alleghany Coal Burner. Hot Air Parlor. Boston Parlor. Star Radiator. Etna Radiator. Fire King Radiator, &c.

DINING ROOM STOVES:-Cast Oven, cylinder base, for coal.
Russia Iron Oven, cylinder base, for coal.
Russia Iron, Air-tight, for wood.
Model Parlor Cook, for coal.
Hot Air Parlor, for coal.

Jenny Lind, Flora, Harp Cannon.
Ovates, Octagon Cannon, Bar Room.
Irving Coal Burner.
Coal Bases, 9, 10, 11, and 12-inch Hall Stoves,

A large assortment, from the very best North-rn manufacturers with circular and plain fenders, ierman silver and plain polished bars, &c. Fire slabs, 18, 20, 22, and 24-inch, and Fire Brick. Cylinder Brick, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, and 16-inch.

esq., of Boston, and the final improvements patent-ed November 19th, 1850. There are four sizes, completely adapted for burning anthracite and bituminous coals or wood.

The following are some of the important im-provements attained by this invention: purity of air, free from the burnt air so common to red hot

iron furnaces; powerful arrangement for genera-ting heat; economy ir fael; great durability of furnace; not liable for repairs; perfect safety against setting buildings on fire in which they are located; may be set in low cellers, and are easily

Marbierzad from Markets and antiversates, from the Salamander Marble Company, 813 Broadway New York, Silas C. Herring, esq., President, con sisting of Egyptian, Brocatelle, Verd Antique, an

Bright and Japanned Ware in great variety.
Russia and American sheet iron work, such as her boards, Piping, and Repairing, made up at hort notice.

Goods delivered free of charge. I most respectfully solicit a call and an exami-nation of my stock before purchasing elsewhere, feeling confident that it cannot be surpassed in quality or cheapness in this District or vicinity. JAS. SKIRVING. Southeast corner Penn. avenue and 11th street.
Oct) 1—1mMWF.

coal or wood, as also the Saratoga Radiator, adapted either for the parlor or hall, which he offers for sale at the lowest market prices.

and workmanship. An excellent assortment of Culinary articles always on hand. Roofing, Guttering, Spouting, &c., executed by experienced workmen, and repairs neatly done. Sole agent for Winston's Improved Patent Cof-

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING Store.—The subscriber desires to call the at-tention of housekeepers and others to his large and well selected stock of housekeeping articles, em well selected stock of housekeeping articles, em bracing almost everthing deemed requisite in housekeeping, which he is determined to sell as low as the same articles can be purchased in any

of the eastern cities.

Stair Rods, Table Cutlery, Japanned Goods. Britannia Ware, block tin Tea and Coffee Urns Chafing Dishes, Oyster Tureens, Dish Covers, Egg Boilers, &c.

Terra Cotta Ware, Door Mats, Baskets, Brushes altogether forming the largest and cheapest as-sortment of House-Furnishing Goods ever offered for sale in this city.

Sep 21-2aw6w

Washington Sentinel.

the French newspapers the following details on this part of Africa, which is now so ambi-tiously looked for by the English government.

points of view—the passage of a single bird re-joices the heart, for it is a proof that living na-

Now and again a caravan passes; the camels advance with equal step, one after another, loaded with the treasures of India—Mocha coffee, mother of pearl from the Red sea, gum from Arabia, and African ivory. The caravan is saluted with a "Salam-aleikam," and everything becomes still again. You are once more master of the solitude, for no one is there to dispute it with you, save the sanguinary by-ena, which watches in the gloom the tired camels. When one traverses this sea of sand, the imagination, excited by the heat of the day and the profound calm of the night, is pleased in evoking strange forms; thus, to me, a chateau appeared to rise from the midst of the sand, its windows resplendent with fantastic

We walk on towards the light; already w we walk on towards the light; already we are approaching the walls, but we perceive that they are the telegraph buildings. After a journey of two nights and one day we arrive at Suez. This little city is supported by navigation and transit commerce. The inhabitants are, for the most part, sailors of the Jor and its are, for the most part, satisfies of the 30 and its neighborhood. The pilgrimage of Mecca pro-duces, particularly, great benefits to it; but this year the greater part of the pilgrims have gone by land to Kosseir. There are about thirty Europeans settled in this city, who are engaged in the transit. Suez is surrounded on all sides by the desert, and provisions must therefore be brought to it from a great distance. The water The traveler who has come from the Nile can-not accustom himself to it, and the Frenchman is also right in saying that the water of the Nile

Decisive.-Yesterday morning the dock of Recorder Winter's court was thrown into a momentary excitement by a female of surpass-ing beauty, and most fair to look upon, but foul withal, suddenly making her advent among the ragamuffins congregated together before the bar of justice, whither, on account of their too frequent visits to another bar, they had been dragged. The whisper ran round the room, "Who is that divine creature?" "Some poor maiden," replied a bystander, "who I dare swear, for no fault of her own, has thus rudely been dragged before the tribune of a blind and inexorable justice." Then did the tender heart of our reporter throb with sympa-thetic emotion at the forlorn condition of the her charge. She did so-(for the accuser was also of the softer sex)-and in a calm, mild, sweet, delicious, heavenly voice, she laid before his honor her grievances. The recorder then, turning to our favorite, demanded what answer she could make. She at once screamed forth, in a coarse, masculine voice, that startled the whole court, "She is a liar: I never struck her, and romantic dream of our reporter vanished, "like the baseless fabric of a vision, and left not a wreck behind." His sympathies were raise the horse-chestnut in a nursery, and did mmediately transferred to the less beautifulmore modestly attired and silvery-voiced ac-enser—and was rejoiced when the recorder sent straw or with thin boards. When this was the cuser—and was rejoiced when the recorder sent the virago before the first district court for trial, on a charge of assault and battery and destroying property. Though we despise senti-ment, and have as great an aversion to it as had Sir Peter Teazle, yet we will wind this up Moral .- "Tis not fine feathers make fine

a la Crescent with abirds." Never praise a bird till you hear it sing, nor a woman till you hear her speak.
[N. O. Delta.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,-The following able of the number of pounds to the bushel

may be of interest to farmers and dealers : Of wheat, sixty pounds. Of shelled corn, fifty-six pounds. Of corn in the cob, seventy pounds. Of rye, fifty-six pounds. Of oats, thirty-five pounds. Of potatoes, sixty pounds. Of beans, sixty pounds. Of bran, twenty pounds. Of clover seed, sixty pounds. Of timothy seed, forty-five pounds. Of flax seed, fifty-eight pounds. Of hemp seed, forty-four pounds. Of blue grass seed, fourteen pounds. Of castor beans, forty-six pounds.
Of dried peaches, thirty-three pounds.
Of dried apples, twenty-four pounds.
Of onions, fifty-seven pounds.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT .- A court out in Che mung county has decided that false imprisonment occurs when railroad passengers are car-ried beyond the station at which they intend to stop, and to which fare had been paid. The Eric Railroad Company were mulcted in twenty-five dollars damages for carrying a Mr. Van Allen beyond his intended station

WASHINGTON SENTINEL

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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Yearly advertisements subject to special Long advertisements at reduced rates.

Religious, Literary, and Charitable notices in serted gratuitously. All correspondence on business must be prepaid

Agricultural.

In the fall of 1845, whilst engaged in seeding wheat, I had the racks in my mule stables filled

crease the feed of corn a little. Should your

mules refuse it at first, do not be discouraged, but give a ltttle fodder and little wheat straw at first, and diminish the amount of fodder

gradually. The best mode of feeding wheat straw is to run it through a good straw cutter,

then to moisten it with a very weak brine, and mix the feed of hominy with it. In staking or housing wheat straw, it should be sprinkled

with strong brine as it is put up. Farmers of the south, especially you who have to buy northern hay, try this plan, you can but discard it if you dislike it. I sincerely hope, Messrs. Editors, that none of your subscribers are in

Keeping Tomatoes, &c.

specimen of tomatoes preserved last year by him, and now in excellent order. He favors us with a description of the manner in which he prepared them, for which he has our thanks.

A correspondent in Brookline brings us a

THOMAS E. BLOUNT.

the habit of buying northern hay.

Sussex, Va.

botany in a manner that will add greatly to the in-terest and profit of those studies.

The preparatory department has been placed under careful and efficient management, in a build-ing which has been handsomely fitted up for its reception. It has an able and experienced teacher, and is under the general supervision of the faculty. It will thus afford the best advantages for laying the foundation of a thorough classical and mathe-matical education.

It is believed the College never presented so

U NIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—The next session of this institution will open the 1st of October, and close the 29th of June following.

The university embraces the following schools, 3, mathematics; 4, natural philosophy, mineralogy, and geology; 5, chemistry; 6, medicine; 7, com-

Students of medicine are charged with tickets, at \$25 each, and a dissecting fee of \$5. The fee in the immediate class of law is \$60; in nior class, \$75. GESSNER HARRISON.

fedica and Therapeutics.

Martin P. Scott, M. D., Lecturer on Chemistry

Surgical Auatomy. Carter P. Johnson, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy and ractice of Medicine.

Arthur E. Peticolas, M. D., Demonstrator of

ited with the most ample facilities, and at very rifling expense.

Clinical lectures are regularly given at the col-

bavid H. Tucker, M. D.,

MODERN LANGUAGES. D. E. Groux, a native of France, teacher of Modern Languages, especially French. Spanish, and German. Translations made with correctness and punctuality. Professor of Numesmatics, for the classification and explanation of medals and coins.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

direct from the New York manufacturers, for ale by
W. H. HARROVER,
Sep 21—eo2w (m) Op. the Patriotic Bank

WASHINGTON STOVE MANUFAC-

e given. New World, a heavy and durable article, for

coals.
Old Dominion, for wood.
Vernon Air-tight, for wood.
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Blue Ridge, for wood or coal.
Delaware Cook, for wood or coal.
Enchantress, for wood or coal.
Factorum, for wood or coal.
Victor Complete, for wood or coal.
Morning Star, for wood or coal.
Cook's Favorite, for wood.
Kitchen Companion, for wood.
Double Jog, or Ten-plate, for wood.
Boiler Top, or Nine-plate, for wood.
RANGES:
Invincible Range, Tubular Ovens, we

WOOD AIR-TIGHTS:-

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ENAMELLED PARLOR GRATES:

HOT-AIR FURNACES. Chilson's patent Air-warming and ventilating Furnaces, to which was awarded the World's Fair Prize Medal, at London, 1851, besides gold and silver medals, first premiums, at the recent

Also, Portable Furnaces for stores and first floors n dwellings. Japanned Registers, all sizes. Marbleized Iron Mantels and Mirror Stands, from

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hort notice. Tin Ware made to order.

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!

Y. NAYLOR, Copper, Tin, Sheet-iron
sylvania avenue near Third street, invites the
attention of all who are in want of Stoves to one Grates, and Cooking Stoves, of the most approved patterns, including the celebrated Kisterbock Cooking Stove, fancy Parlor and Hall Stoves for

e Roaster Sep 24—3meod (Intelligencer) (m)

His stock at present consists, in part of— French and English China and Crockery Ware n dinner, Dessert, Tea, and Toilet Sets. Cut and pressed Glassware. Gilt and mahogany frame Mantel, Pier, and Toilet Glasses.

Bronzed iron Hat-racks, Standards, Andirons Fenders, Candelabras, &c., Shovels and Tongs. Solar Lamps and Girandoles, Hall Lamps. Plated Tea and Coffee Sets, Castors.

Glassware, iron framed Dressing Woodware, Cooking Utensils, &c.
With a magnificent collection of Mantle and
Table Ornaments and Fancy Articles generally,

C. W. BOTELER.

THE ISTHMUS OF SUEZ,-We find in one of

the French newspapers the following details on this part of Africa, which is now so ambitiously looked for by the English government.

From Cairo to Suez there is about thirty hours of travel: camels take from two to three days to travel it; merchandize wagons one day, and the horse post a little less. Cairo and Suez communicate by a high road kept in good or der. The India mail takes this route; sixteen stations have been established for it to change horses. These stations are all square buildings of a single story, with a courtyard in the centre. They resemble the chalets of Switzerland. The traveler, dying with thirst and oppressed by fatigue, perceives them with real joy, for he is always sure of finding there a good stock of water drawn from the Nile. They are always provided with necessary comforts.

The desert begins at the gates of Cairo.—After once entering it, no verdure is met, except a miserable herb, which serves as pasture to the camels as they pass, and two or three solitary trees. One of the latter, an old and large syen more, at about midway, is the object of great veneration among the Bedouins. All the pilgrims of Mecca suspend there some portions of their wardrobe to obtain a prosperous voyage. In Egypt a number of these trees is met, to which the people attribute a marvellous virtue. It is the tree under whose shade it is said Joseph and Mary reposed; it is the same as that of the Island of Rhodes, not far from Cairo, which has the property of removing barrenness from wond is a first of the sum of the corn fodder; it will be cheaper even to increase the feed of corn a little. Should your mules refuse it at first, do not be discouraged, and Mary reposed; it is the same as that of the Island of Rhodes, not far from Cairo, which has the property of removing barrenness from wo-men. The soil on the entire route after leaving Cairo is hard and stony, so that, if it be designed to build a railroad here, there will be nothing to be apprehended from the moving sands. It would be an error to suppose that the desert is one eternal plain. The route is traversed by a range of small hills, which offer to the eye new

ture has penetrated into this valley of death.

BROOKLINE, Sept., 1853.

Thinking the editor of the Plonghman might like to see another way of keeping tomatoes for winter use, I send this bottle of tomatoes, put up in August, 1852, in Brookline, Massachusetts. I dare say you know how to put them into tin boxes already, but this may bring it within the means of all, there being little or no expense about it; tins make them about as exexpense about it; tins make them about as expensive as when first brought from Bermuda.

Simply scald and peel them, put them on to boil in anything convenient, boil until you think well scalded, break up with a spoon, have clean bottles, well heated in an oven or otherwise; then keep the tomatoes boiling, and fill your hot bottles, corking each as soon as full, and covering with wax; at the same time place

them anywhere, (except exposed to frost,) wet or dry place; they need no further care. In tin boxes, fill and have them solder best; into the part out of water punch a small hole, the size of a small shoe peg; place the boxes into a boiler, hole uppermost, with cold water, and after beginning to boil, let them do so twenty-five or thirty minutes; as taken out of hot water, drive a peg into the hole with a drop of sealing wax, and place where the outside will not rust; the small hole prevents them bursting while boiling, or at least from starting the seams which prevents their keep-

Raspberries, strawberries, and any kind of fruit can be preserved in this way by those who have them in abundance, to give to their friends at seasons when they are not to be had otherwise .- Mass. Ploughman.

Trees from Seed. We have made partial trials to grow trees from acorns, but have not succeeded. We have neuc emotion at the foriorn condition of the unhappy—unknown. He impatiently waited for the trial of the fair one to commence, that he might have an opportunity to vindicate her innocence before a harsh and unforgiving world. Her accuser was bid to stand forth and prefer the new accors sprouting among the leaves. the new acorns sprouting among the leaves. The sprouts will grow three inches before win-

ter. This is all natural to the forest, and we

doubt whether we can ever succeed in planting acorns as we plant corn.

The case is the same with chestnuts and horse-chestnuts. The seed will not vegetate when covered closely with solid earth. Cherry stones, too, must have but very slight covering; they do better under the trees where they fall, nor stole her clothes." 'Twas like a cold show-er-bath in mid-winter. Here the poetic thought and are merely trod into the ground by the human foot.

We tried for several years in succession to

> did not succeed till we spread the nuts on the course adopted, the nuts sprouted quite early in the spring, and the sprouts were carefully taken up and placed in the nursery in rows.
>
> We imagine that the best mode of treating acorns would be to preserve them in sand through the winter and plant them in the

spring .- Exchange.

STAKING FRUIT TREES .- We have for years practiced but one method of supporting young fruit trees, and like the way so well we shall continue it until we see something better than has yet come to our notice. We drive a stake, which we usually make of a strip of board or plank, strong enough to support the tree, but elastic, to allow it considerable motion, about six or eight inches from the tree, on the south or west side, and fasten the tree to it by a strip of waste leather, forming a single loop, so as to allow the tree to move a little in the wind, fastening the ends of the leather on the top of the stake by a shingle nail. By this method the stake by a shingle nail. By this method the young tree has sufficient play to induce it to throw down its roots, which it will very soon, and stand erect, without any support. This never mars or prevents the growth of the tree by stopping the circulation of the sap, and is the cheapest manner a tree can be stayed up. During the summer months, it is well to cast off this leather letting the tree depend upon its off this leather, letting the tree depend upon its own energies, which will thus be greatly in-creased; replacing it in the fall, after driving the stake firmly, or changing its position as may be required, to train up the tree in the way it should grow—Jefferson Farmer.

AMES SKIRVING, MANUFACTURER ner of Pennsylvania avenue and 11th st. Oct 2—1mTuThSa